EF Excelsior Spring Fashion for Gentle

"Our"-Knox's spring style of Hats. If you could not be out of fashion and out of pocket, you will ca conce at No. 128 Fulton-st., and out with \$4, the price of a article that would be "dog cheap" at double the money

HATS FOR THE MILLION-SPRING FASHIONS-ECONOMY.—The subscriber continues the manufacture of those beautiful Hats which have so long held a place it public estimation, and invites an inspection of his spring styles.

J. W. Kellogg, No. 123 Canal-st.

ESPENSCHEID'S Spring style of Hat for ESPENSCHEID'S Spring style of Hat for 1823 has received the seal of public approval. It is one of the richest, handsomest and most highly finished fabrics ever produced by a New York Hatter. Its proportions are classical, its shape distingue, which, to the eye of an artist, presents that contour of expression not to be resisted by Gentlemen of taste. The store is at No. 107 Nassau-st, corner of Ann.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.-KNOX & JAMES

will issue their new style of Gentlemen's Hats on THURS-DAY MORNING February 26. We think that the appeal to the patronage of the refined made by KNOX a JAMES of the Prescott Hat Store in the made by KNOX a James of the Prescott Hat Store in the form easily understood and readily appreciated—of a hat of striking beauty, cannot fail to attract the proper response, as few will be likely to resist its claim if they will take the trouble to call and examine it. The Prescott Hat Store it must be understood, though conducted by gentlemen of acknowinged skill and experience, is a new establishment, with a stock composed of articles manufactured expressly for this season, so that no purchaser need fear, however, in experienced, having a hat of antiquated fashion palmed upon him. Their standard price is four dollars. Call at the Prescott Hat Store in Capt. Degroot's new hotel, corner of Broadway and Spring-st., opposite the Collamore House.

Have you seen it? Those who have seen the elegant spring style of Hat introduced by the "People's Hatters," pronounce it superior—in point of beauty of style, richness of materials and elegance of workmaning, to any Hat issued this season. "Seeing is believing." Prices \$4 and \$3. Call at the Har Finishers, Union, No. Il Park-row, opposite Astor House.

HATS OF THE FRENCH MODE.-COLEMAN, NO 111 Nassaust, issues the Spring Style for Gentlemen's Hate this day. We have been favored with a private inspection of these justly celebrated productions, they being the chef of curve of art, and in lightness, strength and durability, are aboad of every hat before offered to this committy, and the price only \$8 30. Cotemax has made judicious arrangements with Mr. Mommens, late foreman for John N. Genin, of Browlway, to conduct and superintend his manufacturing department.

The Spring Campaign opens at GENIN' with a dress Hat tor the season, which may fairly be deeme rare specimen of American manufacture. Light, elastic with a nap of the finest material, and a shape which can be best appreciated by contrasting it with that of any Hat produced this season. It is offered to the public as a first-class model in the department of costume to which it belongs.—Aithough an improvement upon all its predecessors, Genin's Spring Hat for 1857 is sold at the old price. \$4.

Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

H. L. FOSTER'S Fashionable Clothing Establishment No. 77 Courtlandt st., is a desirable place to purchase Clothing of every variety, where the buying public cen, as all times, find a full supply of ready made Clothing, made up from the best materials and by the best workmen. A large stock of winter clothing which will be sold at very low prices.

GEORGE LEVIE, No. 380 Broadway, corty Okonice Lievite, No. 300 Broadway, Col-ner of White et, is now selling the balance of his Winter stock at cost; and has just received by the steamer Arabia, a very extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vest-ings. Also, a small lot of Gentlemen's Furnishings—all of which he will sell at very moderate prices. Cutters are in strendance to receive orders, from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., (corner of Ann.)—In-porters, Jobbers, Shipping Houses, Auctioneers, steam and dipper ship owners, will find as above, every facility desi-rable for the prompt and correct transmission of their ad-vertisements to any part of the Union or Canadas, also to the Islands of Jamsica and St. Thomas. California advertisements taken at reasonable rates, and no psymeat required from responsible parties until the or-der has been properly attended to.

RICH FASHIONABLE FURNITURE .-- D. & R. L. Howe, No. 432 Pearlest, are now prepared with a very extensive assortment of rich Cabinet Farmiture, well and fashionably made, comprising Resewood Mahogany, and Enamel, painted in soites, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. Don't mistake the number, 432 Fearlest.

VALUABLE DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION —Cole & Chill Too will sell at the Merchanta' Exchange, on Monday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, the valuable House and Lot. No. 50 St. Mark's-place, 37 feet 6 inches by 110 feet. Sale positive and without reserve. For particu-lars, we refer our readers to the Auctioneers, No. 9 Wall-st.

WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the world, at Kelly & Ferguson's, Nas. 239) Breadway and 54 Readest. Dealers supplied from first hands. Sandes warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment.

N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades painted and lettered, to order, in superior style.

A GENTEEL SHIRT.-Refined, graceful young men can never complete their dress without fine, good fit-ting Shirts. The Mechanics Shirt Store, No. 336 Grandest, furnishes the best fitting shirts in New-York at extremely

HOUSE FURNISHING, TOY AND FANCY BA-ZAAR!!!-Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Almost every article, useful or annusing, constantly kept on sale, and at prices to suit the most economical. J. Kellond.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.-1853.-Lookin Glasses at reduced prices.—Richards Kingsland, No. 38 Courtiandt st. The trade supplied with Frames, &c., in composition state. Factory No. 125 Duane st., New-York.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown, No. 186 Pearlet, New York.

By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1842.—
PULVERMACHEN'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC
UNAINS, constructed to be worn under the garments are
the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity
of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock,
instantaneously, scute nervous pains, such as nead, ear and
tooth ache, theumatic pains, tie doloreaux, &c., and by
their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the
body, discoses of years' standing, such as gout, local paralysis, tervous complaints, liver discoses, &c., disappear as
iby a mirsele; they have been applied with the greatest
success in all those dreadful cineases in children, commonly
called convolutions, as also in cases of teething under diffi-By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN Irsia, rervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear as if by a minele: they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful cissases in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of teething under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their collisions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two cunces, can be folded up in a pocket book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarling himself, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, cettain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5: batteries, \$10 to \$22 50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the depot of their truth. The importance of the invention has been ackwilledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c., in Europe, by the Reyal Calleges of Privicitians and Surgeous in London: by the Academies Nationale de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Viennes; by the Royal Faculty at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite othe public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions, one for personal use and one for scientific mm, with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cured in New York and Europe, may be obtained graits, as the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any

The "Composite Inon Railing" made The "Conposite Iron Kailing" made by the Atlantic Railing Works, Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a Wreight Iron Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast Iron Tee, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the Wirk Railing, or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron. Railings for steps, streets, offices, cometeries, &c. Also Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by Groups Fosters.

No. 308 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., who is the only one authorized to sell this description of Railing.

INVALUABLE DISCOVERY .- The inventor of INVALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The inventor of McLane's Vermuruce having disposed of his right to his gree I remedy, the proprietors. Messrs. Kind & Co. beg leave to offer it to the American public as the best remedy for Worms ever offered. It has been I test in all parts of the country, and in cases which had defied the exettions of the best physicians, and never without the most complete success. We cautien parents against delay. If your children exhibit symptoms of being troubled with Worms, lose not a moment, but of once purchase a bettle of McLane's Vermuruce, and thus save them pain and perhaps their lives. For sale in New Tork, wholesale and retail, by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay et., and BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principle Druggists.

No. 4e Courthandt-st. Sold also by all the principle Drugrists.

To More Evidence of the great efficacy of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, No. 100 Arch-st. Philadelphia.

Connellus Cronin, Duthore, Sullivan Co., Pa., May 14, 1832, and: "Your German Bitters has given general satisfaction, and I find it is a medicine that I can recommend with confidence."

Isaac Gurhart, Selins Grove, Pa., March 4, 1832, said: "It seems that your German Bitters is not like most patent medicines—the first run the best; the better it becomes known, the more ready sale it finds. It has performed an extraordinary cure of Dyspepsia in our town."

For sale wholesale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Pulton and Williamsats; Hawland, Kreese & Co., No. 26 Maiden-lane. Retail by C. H. Ring, corner Broadway and John-st; Dr. Doolittle, No. 141 Grand-st; Mrs. M. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by respectable dealers everywhere.

To Care & Hicks, Stationers, having re-moved to No. 38 Nassan-st., would respectfully call the at-tention of their friends and the public generally, to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery articles, of which they keep on hand a complete and well selected carch. Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Checks, &c., Litho-graphied, or Printed to order, Blank Books Ruled and Bound is any nuttern recovery.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that ANTHORY J. BLEECKER will sell at public anction. To.DAY, Zhi hins, at 12 o'clock, at the Maischante Exchange, by order of executors and others, treaty-two-valuable Buttlibra Lors on Zhih-st, near Bid ave, one large lot with the building on Fulton-av, near Hopt-st, and the like into on Sacket and Jederson av, near the Long Island. Relibred, in the City of Brooklyn; also, four loss on Elat-st, reser the 12th-sr.; twelve lots on Thand 2th-av, and 10th-st, in the City of New-Fork; also the house and lot No. 119 South Ends; one lot on Now-Fork; also the house and lot No. 119 South Ends; one lot on Now-Fork; also the house and lot No. 128 South State; one lot on Now-Fork; also the house and lots Nos 20, 251 and 233 Grandblast, and two lots on Acaphin-st, and Caribon-av, and two lots on Acaphin-st, and Cari

A beautiful Homestead for only \$15, if A beautiful Homestead for only \$15, if applied for this day, 20,00 Building Lots and 100 Farm will se distributed to 800 subscribers on the 23th of Feb. 1833, and warrantee deeds will be given for the same. The situation is delightful and the climate subscriberous. No fever or agre has ever prevaled in or near this piace, but health and domestic engyment is here enjoyed to the failest extent. Why then will you part with wife and friends and sacrifice health in going to Californiaor Anstralia, when only \$15 will secure four Busiding Lots on a Farm, and near the Empire City, which will lay the foundation for a fortune at home, with all your friends around you? A few shares only are left. If you do not wish to be disappointed in gatting a Homestead, as many were at the last distribution, purchase a share immediately. Apply to CHAS, WOOD, No. 216 Broadway, where many and pumphiets can be had gratis.

We commend to the special attention of the weak object it may be to obtain a knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr. Fortra. We have in our midst scores of young men who would find it greatly to their advantage to acquire the best possible system of keep-ing books; and Mr. Fortra (whose reputation stands quite a high in Eugland as it does in this country) is the man best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better ac-quainted with Mr. Fre claims as a teacher. In the mena-time call at his rooms, No. 387 Broadway, for a Prospectus of his "Commercial Institute."

AUSTRALIAN BOOTS .- WATRINS, No. 114 Fultenest., has on hand a first-rate assertment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Australian market. Emigrants can get outfitted at this establishment cheaper than at any other place in the city—Wholesale and Retail.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Beeding Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Wil-LARD's old established Waverooms, No. 150 Chatham st., corner of Mulberry st., where may be found the largest s-soriment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS CHEAP FOR CARPETINGS AND OIL-ULOTHS CHEAP FOR CASH—WM. McGEORTY, No. 142 Broadway, wishes to call the attention of families furnishing to his present stock of Carrers and Oil. Choths, which have been carefully selected, and consists of the richest goods for the spring trade, all of which he will dispose of at prices not to be undersold. Having purchased the balance of the Thompsonville Co stock previous to the great advance, he is enabled to offer Carpets under the market price.

Particular attention paid to the furnishing of offices and steemboats.

Particular attention paid to the turnson.

An experienced upholsterer to measure and it Carpets.

Good Butter -Mr. Epiton, Sin: I would inform that Lady who complained in yesterday's Tribune, of paying such enormous prices for Butter and then haging it poor, that she can get good sweet Butter for 1/8 and 1/10 and the finest Orange County only 2/, at E.H. CURTIS'S, No. 170 Varick st., cor. of Charlion-st. Also, the best Lard, 1/. Teas, Coffee and Sugars warranted to suit, in quality and price. Don't forget No. 170 Varick st.

TEAS .- The best assortment of Fine Teas The found at the store of the Canton Tra Company.

125 Chathamest, (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the set Tea Establishment in the city. We assure our ders that they can do better here than elsewhere, there at whosale or retail. They have now no branch

ONLY ONE DAY LONGER.-DOCT. SCHENCK. ONLY ONE DAY LONGER.—DOOT. SCHENCE, of Philadelphia, arrived in this City on Monday last, and occupies a suite of rooms at the Irving House. During his visit here his rooms have been crowded by invalide suffering with consumption. He will remain here this day only, and all those who have not been able to see him, will do well to improve the present opportunity of so doing. He great success of Dr. Schence, in all Pulmonary complaints, is unrivaled. He has demenstrated that concumption can be cured. His treatment of cases is novel, and is crowned with continued success. He gives advice gratis, and will examine those who desire a thorough examination of the lungs, with his fleepirometer, for \$3. The Doctor will be slad to see all who may need his services at his rooms as above. Entrance at the private door on Chambers-st.

Lyon, the well known inventor of the Magnetic Powder and Pills for the Destruction of insects, rats and moe, has received a communication from the President, appricing him of the receipt of a medal, certificate and report from the Royal Commissioners of the Crystal Palace, awarded to him as the exhibitor of the Magnetic Powder.

The letter, of which the original may be seen at Lyon's Bepot, No. 424 Broadway, is published below. It adds another to the pile of testin onials in favor of the preparation which have been received from the most distinguished men in both hemispheres:

[Copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Monday, January 31, 1853.]

To E. Lyon, No. 424 Broadway, New-York:
Sig. 1 have the pleasure to inform you that a Jury of Royal Cammissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consistention of your having exhibited "specimens of Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects," has awarded you a Medal, Certificate and a copy of the reports of the Jaries. These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force, of this city, Chairman efthe American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of canveyance as you shall suggest. LYON'S LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLWORE.

von shall suggest.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Millard Fillmore,
Chairman of the Central Committee U. S.
Peyer Force, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Great Hair Controversy has at Length been settled '-Van Deusen's Improversy has at length been settled '-Van Deusen's Improves Watteree, has won its way to public favor and been crowned with unparalleled success. Innumerable heads have been replenished with fresh, wholesome, and lunirant coverings, and gray Hairs no longer disfigure those heads, who have been bathed by the invigorating liquid of the Improven Wahpene. It is still sold at No. 123 Chambers st., and by the principal Druggists of the city and country.

THE LADIES' VERDICT.—From the decision of the ladies there is no appeal, and they have unquestionably decided in favor of CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE AND BEAUTIFIER, as the very best preparation for giving vigor and luster to the hair, now before the world. Sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 20 4th-av.—Hours for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladie ing to ride or take lessons at this establishment mus troduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye is a prepation which removes all doubt from the mind in an instant. The skeptic may see the color of his hair changed to a rich brown or black, in five minutes. Applied privately, at Cats-TADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Sold there and at the prin-

HAIR DYR AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manniactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—betware of mintains.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinten Hall, No. 131 Nassauest., New-York, and No. 142 Washingtonest., Boston.

Wonderful improvement in Sewing Ma-Wonderful improvement in Sewing Machines having recouly been made, now renders these machines absat of any mechanical invention of the age, and the proprietors, Messis I. M. Singer & Co., having been to great expense in purchasing machiners expressly for the manufactory of these machines, assure the public that the machine shall bereafter have all the latest improvements attached, with perfect mechanical accuracy, and the once seeming difficulty is now removed. Call and examine machines at the principal office, No. 226 Broadway, R. Co.

1. M. Singer & Co.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1853.

For Europe.

The U.S. Mail steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Bremen and Southampton. The Semi-Weekly Tribune. containing all the latest news, can be had at the Deak, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

18 Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to be sent in before 5 o'clock on Saturday evening.

A Consume Reader of The Pribace, forgets that though Government Stocks are payable in gold, they run through a long series of years, paying interest, and are bought for that reason more than from regard to the medium in which they are ultimately to be discharged.

Cosgress.—In Senate after some private business the Army bill was taken up, the question pending being the survey and location of a Pacific Railroad, and a grant of land to actual ettlers. Mr. Gwin touched up Gen. Gass, who in reply placed the Constitution above the good will of the Californian Senator, and expressed himself in favor of a railroad bill, if free from what he considered Constitutional objections. The amendment was finally rejected, after which that of Mr. Chase which provides for a survey and exploration of the various routes, was adopted by a vote of 31 to 16. Mr. Borland's amendment appointing \$100,000 to the was adopted by a vote of 31 to 16. Mr. Bor-land's amendment appointing \$100,000 to the discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of Ether and referring the question of the actual dis-coverer to the Courts of the United States was also adopted by a vote of 26 to 23. Mr. Doug-lus moved another amendment providing for the construction of a wagen road &c., to California,

which was also adopted.

In the House the Naval appropriation bill led to a very interesting debate upon the subject of increasing the navy, the repair of old vessels

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

It may now be ten years since a few poor and inconsiderable persons began to 'agitate' in favor of a more practical system of thorough Education, whereby youth without distinction of sex should be trained for eminent usefulness in all the departments of Industry. They demanded seminaries in which Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the management of Machinery, &c., should be thoroughly taught, based upon a knowledge of Chemistry, Geology. Botany, Hydraulies, &c., with a corresponding proficiency in all that pertains to Housewifery and Household Manufactures for female pupils. These demands made very little immediate impression on the public mind. They were backed by no great names, and no imposing array of Colonels, Generals and Honorables was ever presented in the reports of the proffering no chances for making personal or party capital, and holding out no prospects of snug berths to be provided for cousins and younger brothers, have always been but thinly attended. The only class feeling a deep interest in them was that one which could least afford the time and expense involved in attendance on distant Conventions. And the great evinced a consciousness that any such movement had an existence.

Still, the idea has slowly gained ground wherever a few faithful advocates were found to cherish it, and several small conventions of its friends have been held in this State, looking to the foundation of a 'People's College.' and the project has elicited the marked approval of Gov. Hunt and Gov. Seymour. Two State Conventions have in like manner been held in Illinois.-the last some few weeks ago -and one result of these is the passage by the Legislature of that State of the following Joint Resolutions:

Resolutions:

Of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of Industrial Universities, and for the encouragement of Practical and General Education among the Poople. Unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The spirit and progress of this age and country demand the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment in theoretic and industrial science—And Whereas, It is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase without calling inforcequition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of the Government—And Whereas, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endewed in each State of the Union, cooperative with each other, and with the Smithsonian institution at Washington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people, tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence and true glory of our commen country; therefore, be it

Recolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress donnting to each State in the Union an amount of public lends not tess in value than fire hundred thousand dollars, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to cooperate with each other, and with the Smithsonian

sand dellars, for the literal endowment of a system of industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to cooperate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and prac-tical education of the industrial classes and their touchers; a liberal and varied education adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a pro-vision for such educational facilities, being in manifest concurrence with the intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united efforts of sur national strength.

to. Resolved, That the Governor is kereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive and Legislature of each of our sister States, inviting them to cooperate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. KOERNER, Speaker of the Sanate.

J. A. MATTESON, Governor.

Approved Feb. 8, 1853. A true copy: Attest,

ALEXANDER STARKE, Secretary of State.

-Here is the principle contended for by the friends of Practical Education abundantly affirmed, with a plan for its immediate realization. And it is worthy of note that one of the most extensive of the Public Land (or New) States proposes a magnificent donation of Public Lands to each of the States. Old as well as New, in furtherance of this idea. Whether that precise form of aid to the project is most judicious and likely to be effective. we will not here consider. Suffice it that the Legislature of Illinois has taken a noble step forward, in a most liberal and patriotic spirit, for which its members will be heartily thanked by thousands throughout the Union. We feel that this step has materially hastened the coming of Scientific and Practical Education for All who desire and are willing to work for

A WORD TO MICHIGAN.

it. It cannot come too soon.

The Legislature of Michigan has seen fit, by a very decided vote, to pass a Prohibitory Liquor Law, after the pattern of Maine, to take effect speedily or very remotely as the people by a direct vote shall determine. In passing this act, diverse influences and interests doubtless have cooperated. The earnest and single-minded advocates of Temperance were felt in it of course; but some of those adversaries who regard the suppression of Tippling-houses as the fanatic dreams of enthusiasts consented to the enactment, calculating that the People would vote No, and so knock Prohibition on the head, for some years at least. And they will privately justify their vote to Rumsellers on this very ground.

Friends in Michigan! this calculation is not so futile as you may be inclined to believe it. There are a great many every where, and of course in your State, who dearly like Alcoholic stimulation, and do not mean to give it up. There are many more who know that money is made faster and easier, and on a smaller outlay

of capital, by Rum-selling than in any other way. Many a barrel of liquor has been bought in your State for \$5 and dealt out so as to bring the dealer \$25 to \$40. And, as the traffic grows less and less reputable, it falls more and more into the hands of unprincipled men who drug their liquors worse and worse. and so make larger and larger profits at the expense of the health and lives of their customers. Then there is the Distilling or Wholesale Liquor interest, at once wealthy and desperate, which can well afford to send emissaries and money into your State if they hope that prohibition may be voted down. And you

bribed to vote against their convictions may yet be bribed to stay away from the polls.

Temperance men of Michigan! you must wonn! Up to this day your brethren have never lost a battle where the people were arbiters. Yet the vote has repeatedly been close-so close that we must not expect the luck to be cheavs with us. Your State is large, and a liberal customer, and the rum interest is not likely to surrender it without a desperate struggle. Detroit is likely to give them quite a majority, and very likely the old French and modern Dutch settlements will do likewise, unless the truths of temperance have been commended to them more forcibly and persistently than we are aware of. You have probably 20,000 foreign-born voters, of whom you can expect but a small proportion to vote

with you. Are you duly considering these facts? You have asked for a Prohibitory Law, on the assumption that the people demand it; deep will be your shame and confusion if the people discredit the assumption. Your defeat will be no local matter, but will be felt by your brethren throughout the Country. It will check the entire movement, dishearten your allies and fill their enemies with confidence and audacity. A vote against Prohibition in Michigan will be used as an argument agitators' meetings. In fact, those meetings, against permitting the people of other States to vote on the question at all.

Remember the Psalmist's profound observation,-" The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." If there be a single neighborhood which your efforts do not reach, be sure that your adversaries will there gather a bountiful barvest. A Township not canvassed on the side of Temperance is pretty certain majority of the journals have not to this day, to vote heavily for Rum. And, on the other hand, where the fight has been hottest and the People most thoroughly aroused, there will be the largest majorities for Prohibition.

You must leave nothing to accident. You need manly, sensible, searching appeals to the People through Lectures, through Sermons, through Tracts-not namby-pamby, four-page exhertations, but Tracts which go to the root of the matter, and show why and wherein Rum-selling and Rum-drinking are wrong, in the light of Science, of Reason, of Experience, Social Economy and Religion. Do not throw these away, but put them in the hands of every voter or voter's wife who will read them, and doubt not that the effect will be salutary and abiding.

Organize your State forthwith! Engage the best speakers attainable to hold County Meetings from day to day, and see that the People are called out to hear them; challenge your adversaries to meet them in the field of free and fair discussion; and call personally on all your settled clergymen to preach sermons to their own congregations and then help canvass the adjacent townships. Ask the journals of your State severally and pointedly to lend a helping hand, and embody in a series of brief and pungent addresses the facts that you would have them disseminate. Do not grudge labor and money in a cause which will save you in taxes many times its cost within a very few years. Effort is needed, but effort with combination and wisdom cannot fail of success. Friends in Michigan! the fortunes of the Cause rest for the present with you. Prove yourselves not unworthy of the lofty responsibility!

SHINPLASTERS.

After a rather arduous struggle a law was obtained in this State requiring its country banks to provide for the redemption of their bills in the City at a moderate and reasonable rate of discount. Its effect was to benefit the public, and to diminish the profits of a class of dealers in money whose business was to keep the notes of distant banks at the highest possible shave, and to make fat profits by having them put in circulation here at par in the form of wages to laboring people, and then buying them in again at this heavy shave. To this business the law put an end.

An attempt is now made to restore it by getting into circulation the notes of certain fancy banks in Illinois and Indiana. An arrangement has been entered into with a bank of the City, whereby it receives on deposit the bills of those banks at a discount of three quarters per cent., and then hands them ever to the brokers at a discount of five-eights per cent. The brokers then lend them out to master workmen and employers who pay them to their laborers at par, and thus this depreciated currency is kept in movement and retained here excluding from circulation about three millions as it is estimated, of the bills of our own

A petition to arrest the operations of this shaving-mill is about to be presented to the Legislature signed by many of the most substantial and influential business men of the City. All that is asked is that a law should forbid our banks to receive on deposit the bank notes of other States at a higher rate of discount than our own country notes. This will effectually protect the public and secure the end contemplated by previous legislation. We trust that the petition will be granted, and the community saved from the depreciated currency sought to be forced upon it.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE GRAND JURY. A most extraordinary scene took place in

the Court of Sessions yesterday, and one which has a significant bearing upon the grave charges of corruption made against the Aldermen. The Grand Jury appeared before the Court to ask whether a refractory witness should be forced to answer a question propounded to him. The question was, in substance, "Did you ever offer a bribe to any member of the Common Council! The plea for refusing to answer was, that the question might criminate the witness. The District Attorney assured the Court that such was not the fact-that it was neither a crime nor a misdemeanor to make such an offer. Judge Beebe was apparently of the same opinion, and would have instructed the witness to answer. But on the beach with him and having equal voice were two Aldermen (Brisley and Doherty.) and these two Aldermen overruled the Judge and gave know well that money goes a great way in an time for argument to be prepared by the

this time! Because the term of the Grand Jury expires to-day, and they hope to stave off an impending presentment, knowing that it is doubtful if the next Grand Jury will take up the matter at all, and hoping (if they should) to find some faithful friends among the members of the Inquest. Our reporter states that the entire Common Council were present in the Court at the time, and this corroborates the reason above given for the votes of Brisley and Doherty; for what, except the most imminent danger, could have impelled the whole body to gather in such tremorat the insignificant Court of Sessions ! Do honest men unite in trained bands to awe Courts and frown down witnesses ! Do honest men stand culprit like at the doors of Grand Jury rooms ! Do honest Judges insist upon deciding questions in which they are personally interested ? If no bribe has been received, (not merely offered) how foolish in the Aldermen to smother a document from the Grand Jury which would blow to the winds all the charges of corruption, silence the thunders of the Press, and establish the purity of the Common Council beyond the reach of malice. If honest, why object to having it known ?

We learn on good authority that the project we vesterday denounced of having the Government employ a steamer to convey the mails in New-York harbor, at the rate of eighty thousand dollars a year, has received an effective veto from the Postmaster-General, and we presume will not be revived at present. We are also informed that the project contemplated the use of a sea steamer, of light draft of water, to be kept constantly fired up and in service night and day, under a U. S. officer, boarding all incoming steamers at Sandy Hook, and also being incidentally at the command of the Government to protect the revenue, and in case of need to look out for fillibusters. That the steamer should engage in towing vessels was, we are assured, no part of the plan. This is by no means so atrecious a scheme as we supposed, but yet we fail to appreciate its wisdom or to believe that its adoption would have much expedited the delivery of the mails. However, it is laid on the shelf by the action of the Postmaster-General, and further discussion of it is not

The Senate having killed the Pacific Railroad bill, and having yesterday voted down Mr. WALKER's excellent proposition to appro priate to the Road alternate sections of land along the line giving the other sections gratuitously in small quantities to actual settlers, finally passed an appropriation for a survey of the different routes. This is something, though much less than we hoped for. If the survey were to be made not by the Government, but by an independent Company, it would be done quite as well and a great deal more rapidly, and all the time that will now be required to report and get Congress to act again on the question, might be employed in actual work en the building of the road. However, it is a consolation to have even the assurance of this survey that the slow coaches of the Senate are not entirely stubborn to the will of the country. The road must be had, and the sooner it is efficiently begun the better. No time ought to be lost; but we must take what we get without grumbling.

-The same Senate decided in favor of a wagon road to be made from the Mississippi to California right off without preliminary survey. Those Democratic Senators who thought the Constitution would not allow of a railroad. found no such insurmountable difficulty in the way of a wagon road. The nicety of the distinction does credit to their logical acumen.

The Satanic Press and Napoleon. M. Lasalle the proprietor of the Courier des

Etats Unis who is now in Parls writes home to deny certain malevolent assertions of the Satanic Press re specting him, and at the same time suggests one or two little points in the history of that voracious fournal which are curious to say the least. It seems according to M. Lasalle that a Paris correspondent of the Satanie having made himself notorious otherwise than by his letters had the honor to receive from Louis Napoleon's Director General of the press, certain indications as to what he should write. For a wonder the correspondent exhibited a disposition to write otherwise, which procured for him the pleasure of a per reprimand from his notorious employer on this side the water who expressed a very natural contempt for such absurd independence. In addition to this, by way of decidedly mending the matter the Editress of The Satanic being then in Europe, at once addressed a note to the Director General, disavowing on the part of her journal all disposition to disobey his instructions, declaring it to be perfectly devoted to Louis Napoleon, reminding him of the fact that it had been the first among foreign papers to take up his defense, and adding that it would be happy to be put upon the list of journals favored with his special communi-

-Whether the Editress of the Satanic has succeeded in bringing it into more intimate relations with the chief burgiar of France is a delicate question which we don't presume to discuss, but certainly nothing could be more appropriate than a tender friendship between beings so congenial and harmonious.

TRAGEDY AND THEOLOGY .- We learn from an advertisement that Mr. EDWIN FORREST will read the play of Hamlet at Yonkers, on Monday next, for the benefit of the Baptist Church in that village. Admission one dollar.

Repeal of the Duty on Railroad Iron-Office Seeking, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853. The effort to procure the repeal of the existing duty on railroad iron, defeated some time since in the House, is by no means abandoned. Just now. we have a strong lobby force in Washington working its favor. It is proposed to engraft an amendment to this end on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in the Senate. Instructions from the Virginia Legislature are hourly looked for. If they come, it is conceived that they will change votes enough in the Virginia and other Southern delegations to secure a riumph for the measure in the House, when it comes from the Senate, where it is believed to have a sure working majority. The new lobby force is principally from New-York, the proposed "consolidation" scheme sending hither the smartest and most active of the drummers, composed of Whigs as well as Democrats.

The labors of the Whigs engaged in this work by no means meet the approbation of the Whig members from Penssylvania. The friends of the measure are urging three points, as follows, viz: that at this time the Government stands in no need of the revenue accruing from importations of railroad iron. Next, that the American manufactories also stand in no need of the protection afforded by the current rates of duties, the prices which must continue to range for at least two or three years being so very high, that, without the existence of any duty on the article, they will rein view of a high margin of correct prices any duty on tax on those engaged in building reliroads in the United States, but also a p sitive and very serious drawback on the extension of such works, in all directions. As yet, I am unable to tell you what the probabilities for the enactment of this project really are.

Mr. - Walden, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives from the Mohark Valley of your State, is here, doing his best to receive the Marshal-hip of the Northern District of New York with the slightest possible chance for success; his call bre (intellectual) not being such as to promise him a victory in his coming contest with a dozen much more active and more intelligent gentlemen, who are understood to be seeking the same position.

The dinner recently given in Martinsburg, Va, to Hon, Henry Pedinger, (late of Congress), is said to have been gotten up in order to effect his prospects for a chargeship for which he is about to apply. decline opposing the continued congressional spirations of the present member, Mr. Faulkner, and the latter is to do his best in return to get Mr. Bedinger a chargeship. This nice little spoils dividing arrange ment may be capital for the ambitious gentlemen in question ; though it strikes me as being anything but is accordance with the spirit of fair dealing toward all Democrats from the same district who may likewise possess ambition, which, in the old dominion, has here tofore been at least the boast of those claiming to be the leaders of her Democratic party.

Cushing's name is again being spoken of in connec tion with the Attorney Generalship-I know not upon what data, however. Simultaneous with the new rumer that he is surely to be in the Cabinet, we have strange stories relative to the disgust felt by the Pracident elect with the Buchanan clique's quarrel over the respective aspirations of Messrs. Campbell and Black MONTHOBENCE.

The Office Beggars in Washington.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON. Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853. Mr. Wm. J. Hough, a former Member from New-York, who was so badly beaten last fall for Congress by Gerritt Smith, is here, "shinning" to be appointed Solicitor of the Treasury. As New-York is asking so many places here for much more active though by no means as deserving gentlemen, Mr Hough will hardly achieve the place. In truth, he is too modcet by half, to shine preeminently in the crowd thronging the public rooms of the Hotels of Washington at the

present writing. By the by, I am sure that there are

at least twice as many office beggars from a distance

now here as were ever in attendance so long before the advent of Inauguration day. So the press of 1840 was not a "priming" of what we are about to have. Mr. Donsmeimen, Polk's P. M. at Buffalo, New York, is also on hand, laboring to strengthen his claims for reappointment. His friends say that he carries in his pocket indisputable proof that he is the choice for the office of at least three fourths of the unterrified residing within the Buffalo Post Office delivery; which proof is in the shape of a certificate to that effect from the five leading democrats of the vicinage! This certificate reminds me strongly of the fact, that even members of Congress will certify to any and every thing desired, in order to escape any borer who may be getting up a

friend's recommendation for office. Some of JEFFERSON DAVIS's friends are now declaring that he will not accept the Portfolio of the War De partment, as he has made up his mind to break down the Tugaloo organization in Miss., past all hope of its recovery of strength. To this end, he is determined to remain the Southern rights candidate for the U. S. Senate, as it is believed by his friends that he alone can be elected over Foote. I shall not be at all surprised if in the end, this rivalry between Foote and Davis which is now well nigh only a personal matter, ends h the violent death of one of them. Your readers wil recollect that such is very frequently the termination

of such affairs, even to this day in Mississippi. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Ia., is here, after a foreign mission, it is understood. I trust that he may get one for he is far better qualified to discharge the appropri ate functions of an American diplomatist, though so eminently English in all his personal attributes, than nearly every other of the two or three hundred gentle men who are already getting their papers together to

bore such places. Mr. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Va., would like much to be made the new Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili or to Peru, if the Senate shall sanction the sction of the House in creating the proposed full mission to the latter named Republic. Mr. Meade, who is poor, prefers a South American to an European mission, of course. His qualifications are of a superior order to those of most of the gentlemen who will contend with him; and as there is a very general wish among the Virginia Democratic politicians that he shall be thus provided for, I take it he will succeed, to the exclusion of Mr. Robert G. Scorr, of Richmond, who, though a very "Captain Scott" in bringing down Democratic Presidential aspirants, will

hardly prove skillful enough to "bag" a full foreign mission at the expense of Mr. M. The immediate coterie of Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House, are asseverating to day that Dallas, not Campbell, is to be the Attorney-General. It strikes me. how ever, that in this matter the wish is father to the thought, as after the earnest efforts of that particular clique to defeat the selection of Campbell, they will prefer any one in the world to his triumph.

Cabinet Again-Office-Seekers Pestering the President-Pierce in the Baggage Car-Arrival at Washington incog.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1853. The arrival of Gen. Pierce at this point seems again to have unsettled the Democratic Congressional impressions concerning Cabinet matters. It is said this morning that he was met here by a letter from Col. Jefferson Davis, saying that he conceives it to be his duty to his friends at home to decline his, (P.'s.,) invitation to take the portfolio of the War Department, in order that he may fight out the current contest for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Mr Brooks. As the Whigs of Mississippi still stand shoulder to shoulder with the Union party Democrats, it is considered doubtful whether the Southern Rights men wil carry the day there as they have already done in Geor-So, Davis, according to this story, proposes to stand by them until Governor Foot is completely driven to the wall. There is something in all this, but precisely how much I am not exactly able to say. Gen. Pierce is keeping very close to-day, though half a dozen of the Democratic leaders have visited him, on his invitation, I understand. He is dodging the office seekers, and manages to keep them at bay, so far, with commendable and remarkable skill. The excuse al leged by him for denying them access to his presence, indisposition. His looks bear out this declaration Those who were his old friends here, who have managed to catch a glimpse of his countenance, say that he looks already greatly broken

Lest night he perpetrated a cruel cut upon the horde of office-seekers, who had assembled at the Depot to be first to take him by the hand; not even stopping to acknowledge the presence and intended complia of the Corporation and Democratic Association's Committees of Reception, who were ranged around the car-house door, so as to be sure to trap him as he alighted from the cars. It is presumed that he got wind some how or other that most of these gentlemen were hoping for fat offices, and was indisposed to afford them precedence over the common herd of office-seekers who had not been able to work themselves on either of

He rode from Baltimore in the baggage car, by way of preserving his incognito, and on the instant the train stopped, he sprung out upon the platform, in such dis guise, an old coat, hat, and face muilling handkerchief, as enabled him to pass through the crowd of eager expectants, who thronged the doors, without being recognized, though many of his personal and intimate friends were there keenly looking for him. The Committees did not discover that the game had eluded them until the seedy looking back, in which he had seated himself, was on the way to the City Hotel. When the secret became known, a shout of ridicule went up from the horde of outside office-seekers, standing around; of course at the expense of the more impor tant Committee men, who looked unutterable things, they did not dare insinuate in words that the Presi dent elect had treated them shabbily. He spoke to but one individual in the car house—a spoil-seeking patriot, know well that money goes a great way in an time for argument to be prepared by the election, and that many who could not be counsel for the witness. Why did they give the hands of the Government. They say further, that the staggering force of the big office seaker's body, to